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In the Archaeological and Historical Quarterly for July, 1911, Mr. Young publishes an article on the birthplace of Little Turtle, which was "on the north tributary of Eel river, twenty miles northwest of Ft. Wayne, in Whitley county." His grave, Mr. Young says, is unknown, and "the most diligent search in recent times has failed to locate the place of his burial." Apropos to this, about eleven years ago the present writer was told by an old resident of Ft. Wayne, Louis Peltier, that Little Turtle was buried in that city, clothed in a military uniform with a sword, and that long years after the remains were found by chance and identified by the trappings. For the authenticity of this we, of course can not vouch.

#### A FATHER OF EXPOSITIONS.

In a sketch of Professor John H. Campbell, of Wabash College, in his relation to the Centennial Exposition of 1876, the Indianapolis News of February 13, 1905, has this information:

"It is a fact worth remembering that the first suggestion for the first international exposition of arts and sciences held in America should have come from an interior agricultural State. Professor Campbell's record as a leading scientist and educator of Indiana and his long connection with Wabash College are well known, but it is not so well known that he was the first to suggest the Centennial Exposition of 1876. Perhaps he got the idea from the fact that in 1864 he delivered a lecture in the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, commemorative of the third centennial anniversary of the birth of Galileo. Two years later, in 1866, he wrote to Mayor McMichael, of Philadelphia, suggesting the holding of a centennial international exposition in 1876. A repetition of the suggestion led the mayor and City Council of Philadelphia to take such action that in March, 1871, Congress passed an act providing for the holding of the exposition at Philadelphia and committing the Government to its support.

"The act provided for the appointment of a commissioner from each State, and Mr. Campbell was appointed from this State. At the first meeting of the commission in March, 1872, it elected the

Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, president, Mr. Campbell secretary and Alfred T. Goshorn, of Ohio, general manager. Mr. Campbell continued to serve as secretary of the commission until its last meeting in 1877. He was also chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, and was largely instrumental in securing the cooperation and patronage of foreign governments.

"The by-laws of the commission required the secretary to act also as its treasurer, and all moneys disbursed on behalf of the members, officers and employes of the commission and the immediate expenses of the general bureaus of administration passed through Professor Campbell's hands. These disbursements covered the expenses for meetings of the commission, traveling and hotel bills, office expenses, printing and stationery, salaries, etc. They amounted to a total of \$331,030.89. These disbursements were accounted for by Professor Campbell with scrupulous exactness.

"An act of Congress, passed June 1, 1872, created and incorporated a centennial board of finance and named incorporators from each State. It may be interesting to recall those from Indiana. They were: Commissioners-at-large, Franklin Keyes, William J. Ball, Edwin J. Peck, E. B. Martindale, Smith Vawter and John Brownsfield; First district, Hamilton Smith and Charles Viele; Second district, Washington C. DePauw and Jesse J. Brown; Third district, Thomas Gaff and James B. Foley; Fourth district, George C. Clark and Jesse C. Siddall; Fifth district, William Wallace and Theodore Haughey; Sixth district, R. W. Thompson and John J. Key; Seventh district, William H. Levering and Henry V. Morrison; Eighth district, Herman E. Sterne and James L. Evans; Ninth district, Jesse L. Williams and David Kilgore; Tenth district, John B. Howe and David Rippey; for additional district, John W. Grubbs and Godlove S. Orth. Most of these men, prominent in their respective communities in 1872, are now dead.

"The Centennial was the pioneer of American expositions, and its managers had to blaze their way. In all essential respects it was a great success. Its opening was marked by features of special interest, including an oration by William M. Evarts, hymns

or poems composed for the occasion by John G. Whittier, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Bayard Taylor and Sidney Lanier, and other notable features.

"Professor Campbell served as secretary of the commission from its first organization till its last meeting. In his final report, he said: 'Your secretary believes that the first suggestion that the centennial celebration ought to involve an international exhibition held at Philadelphia, was made in a letter written by him in 1866 to Mr. Morton McMichael, then mayor of Philadelphia. Subsequently, I again called Mayor McMichael's attention to the subject, and he conferred upon it with a number of influential citizens of Philadelphia, most of them members of the Franklin Institute. This led to the formation of a committee of citizens who invited Mr. Daniel I. Morrell, then a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, to join them in the consideration of measures to promote an international exhibition.' The action of Congress and the various State legislatures followed in due course.

"A silver medal awarded to Professor Campbell at the close of the exhibition was in recognition of the fact that he was the first person to suggest it, and also of his services as secretary from its inception till its close."

#### A GODFROY TRADITION.

A fugitive newspaper communication touching the sale of the Godfroy home near Peru, a number of years ago, presents a story which, presumably, was gleaned from Gabriel Godfroy, who to a notable degree treasured the traditions of his tribe and family:

"B. E. Wallace has purchased from Gabriel Godfroy, the last lineal descendant chief of the old Miami Indians, the ancestral farm of the chief, near Peru. The farm is 240 acres, lying between the forks of the Wabash and Mississinnewa rivers, and brought \$24,000. There is much interesting Indian history connected with this estate. In the rear of the Godfroy mansion lies an eminence, stately and noticeable for many miles around, on which the tribal meetings used to be held. During one of these meetings occurred the following: